

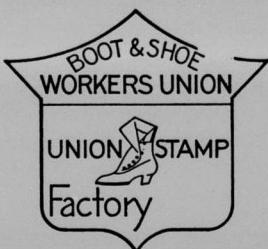


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 6, 1912.

DARROW'S LABOR DAY ADDRESS.
THE SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.
BEGINNING OF OLD-AGE PENSIONS.
CENTRALIZATION OF POWER.
TRADE UNIONISM OF LONG AGO.

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DARROW'S LABOR DAY ADDRESS

Those who journeyed to Shell Mound Park on Monday last to listen to the man who has devoted his life to fighting for those whom Abraham Lincoln said, "God must have loved because He made so many of them," will never have cause to regret the time thus expended.

The famous fighter received a tremendous ovation from the assembled crowd. The reception was such as might well cause any man's heart to beat rapidly with emotion, for it displayed an appreciation and confidence that falls to the lot of but few men to receive at the hands of their fellows, and this man truly deserved it. He said this was the greatest and most enthusiastic reception he had ever received.

"I have been through many dark days in the past year," he said, "but this reception makes it almost worth while. I have followed to the best of my ability what I believed to be my plain duty in a very serious and trying time. But it is gratifying to know that there are thousands of those for whom you care the most who do appreciate what you have done and who do have faith in you whatever overcomes you."

"This is the first time in my life," said Darrow, "that I have ever participated in a parade. I never cared much for them. It makes me tired to walk in the dust, and I never liked to ride when the rest are walking."

"Neither do I care especially to see the long lines of people marching through the streets representing a cause—and representing it more or less aimlessly, as our parades do."

"There were a great many men in this parade who fancied they knew why they were marching; and a great many others who only felt why they were marching; and many, no doubt, who thought marching was all there was to it."

"One of the troubles with the workingman is that he has done too much walking. And it will take something besides walking to learn him to stop walking."

"The great question between capital and labor cannot be solved by marching. It might at one time have served to put some fear in the minds and hearts of those upon the other side, but they have long since learned that marching doesn't mean very much."

"We have perhaps accomplished something by parades. We have accomplished a great deal by labor organizations—in fact, about everything that has bettered the condition of the working man."

"But back of that have been the thoughtful men and women who have given their devotion and their brains to these great questions, and who have taught the working people to march together. Even that is something, after all."

"We have done some wise things and some foolish things in the past—some wise things that seemed foolish and some foolish things that seemed wise. If you want to know how serious is the situation and how much cause we have for real thought and real action, it might be well to glance over some of the things we have accomplished by hard work, securing legislation in our legislatures and in Congress, believing the measures passed would help the laboring

man, and see how foolish some of these things are.

"There is a statute of this State and of the Federal Government forbidding a man to work more than eight hours a day. We pass laws to keep people from working! You wouldn't be compelled to pass a law to make me stop work—or any other man who had a chance to be idle.

"But the industrial condition of the world is in such a serious state today that we are obliged to pass laws to keep people from working! And we seriously go to Congress and to the Legislatures and ask them to make it a criminal offense for a man to work more than a certain number of hours a day, as if a man loved to work, and as if he harmed his fellow-man by working!

"We want laws to prevent women from working in certain occupations for more than a certain number of hours a day, so that they may be mothers and take care of children. And yet it has been a law of nature for infinite ages for all women that they should be mothers—a law deeper than all human laws.

"But now we must pass laws that women may become mothers, lest the human race fail. We might just as well let it fail!"

"And we passed laws to prevent child labor!"

"The mothers of the world have so far forgotten their motherhood that they feed their children to a machine, and we must pass laws that mothers shall not do it. The first instinct of the mother is to care for the child, and the first instinct of the father also is to care for the child. But our industrialism has driven us to that point that we must pass laws to keep fathers and mothers from sacrificing their children!"

"Man has grown so fond of work in these days. He has come to regard work as a blessing, and, if you leave him alone he will work twenty-four hours a day and we can't let him work but eight for fear there won't be enough work to go around. If we let women alone they will be so busy working they'll stop being mothers."

"We have grown so fond of toil and so fearful that other people will do the work for us, so we won't need to work, that we won't let the 'Jap' and the Chinaman in to do any work for us."

"The Chinaman likes to work. He wasn't born in a free country like this, and doesn't know anything but work. The East Indian, too, likes to work, and so we are so afraid we won't have work enough ourselves we won't let them work."

"You've never had to pass a law to keep a lawyer from working—or a doctor—or a preacher—or nobody else who knew better. We only have to pass laws to keep Chinamen and 'Japs' and East Indians—and working people—from working, for fear they will work too much and all the work will be done, and then we will have nothing to do but play for the rest of our lives!"

"Now, I am not saying but that these laws may be good in their time and place. If you can't get the people to go at a thing in the right way, it might be better to go at it in the wrong way than not at all."

"The human race has always had a faculty for going at a thing in the hardest and most impracticable way, rather than going at it directly and simply."

"If every man in the world—or in America—had a chance to turn his time and energy to work and then get what he produces, we wouldn't care to pass laws against work. If, under those circumstances, a man wanted to work himself to death, he ought to be permitted to do it, for then he couldn't hurt anybody else who didn't want to work so long."

"Under those circumstances we would not find women in factories and mills, because the instincts, planted deep in a woman's heart, would keep her out of the factories, and the men would see that she was kept out, because she wouldn't need to work."

"If every man and every woman had the opportunity to work and get what they earned, the instincts of motherhood and fatherhood would keep the children out of the mills and factories. These instincts are stronger than any laws ever made, and it is only from our industrial conditions that it is made necessary to pass laws to save children."

"How long we had to work to get Congress to pass and enforce a law providing safety devices upon cars and engines, so that, when a brakeman coupled two cars, he wouldn't get his hand between the cars!"

"We pass laws to get safe tools and machinery where workingmen go to toil. If every man in the world had a fair chance to labor and to get the full product of his labor, no one could possibly hire him unless the tools and machinery were safe. The workingman would look after the safety of his own machinery a good sight better than any government inspector could or would."

"Most of the legislation you talk about today as a solution of your problems would be entirely unnecessary under any fair condition of life. We are busy patching and tinkering and doing a poor job patching and tinkering at that."

Mr. Darrow spoke of the ever-increasing fierceness of the fight between the owners of mills, mines, factories and railroads, on the one hand, and the workingmen, upon the other, and how, as the enemy grew more and more organized labor was forced to organize "in order to meet one monopoly with another."

"In the last two or three days, Wood, a rich man, president of a powerful association of manufacturers in the East, has been indicted for planting dynamite in such a way that workingmen could be charged with using it—which gives some official recognition to something that workingmen have long known—that not all the dynamite found in the homes or houses of workingmen was placed there by them—but some of it was put there by people of the other side—a large part, but not all."

"And what does this mean?"

"I have no desire to see Mr. Wood punished or sent to the penitentiary. We know that he like J. B. McNamara and like hundreds of others on both sides, was simply caught in the great industrial machinery and was guilty of social crime, and nothing else."

"We know that the conditions under which industry is carried on are responsible for all of this, and that, until we have some fairer and

wiser way of adjusting industries, these things will happen over and over.

"I believe that J. B. McNamara and others of his kind are simply victims in a great industrial conflict, and that their act was not personal, but social and industrial, and for this they are not to blame.

"And what is true upon one side is true upon the other.

"Until the American people find a wiser and saner means of bringing justice to the world, we may expect these things over and over, no matter how many men we send to the penitentiary.

"The world is changing. We are moving from one condition to another, and these things do not change without trouble—in some cases without disaster. No human power can stop the laws of progress. In spite of man it will work its way out as best it may.

"The human race is not wise enough to go at a thing directly. The wisest of us are not very wise, and the stupidest control. That is one of the things we get out of popular suffrage—the control of the mediocre. A thing of real value can only be seen by the few, and by the time the crowd get up to where they stood they have moved further on and are thinking of something else. So the rule of the masses has always been a stupid rule.

"Anybody who supposed we are going to get complete justice because every person has a chance to vote has another guess coming. And it won't be any better since the women vote.

"Men have practiced a great many years on this trick and haven't done much. By the time women have practiced as long as men they can possibly do as well. In the meantime we've got to wait and suffer while they practice.

"We have so far only tinkered with symptoms and never thought to find out the cause of the disease. When we find a man working ten or twelve or fourteen hours a day that is a symptom. Women working in factories and mills is another symptom. Little children in the mills is still another. When the 'Japs' and Chinese come and take away our precious jobs and leave us nothing to do, and we object, that is another symptom of the disease.

"We never dream of setting to work upon the disease and curing that. If the disease was cured the symptoms would fade away and we wouldn't get another in its place.

"There is something in human nature which makes a man want to fight whatever is weaker than he is; he never likes to fight the stronger man.

"When a great railroad company takes all the land, or a great steel trust all the iron ore there is, or a timber trust all the forest and we catch them at it, we don't go after those men. We don't say to the railroad company, 'Take down your fences;' or to a steel trust, 'This ore has been stored in the earth for millions of ages and is not for you to take to yourselves—but is for the use of all mankind.' We leave the railroad company with all the land, the steel trust with all the iron ore, the coal trust with all our coal, and turn to the Chinaman and the 'Jap' and the East Indian that have come to do the work—our work—for the corporations.

"Now are we not intelligent?

"If we went at it right, we would take all these resources for the benefit of man, and, if the Chinaman wanted to work for nothing, we'd let him do it. We'd even let him work fourteen hours a day if he wanted to.

"There is work enough in the world for every man. The trouble with most men is they work too much. Others haven't worked enough—they are the ones who are well off.

"A man who really wants to get rich must stop working and get somebody else to work for him.

"But we are not only afraid of the 'Jap', the Chinaman and the East Indian—we are afraid of the machines. Our political economy is founded upon the theory that whatever makes work is a blessing to mankind.

"Our industrial conditions are in such a tangle that it was a good thing for our poor people that this city was destroyed by the fire. What a crazy situation that the destruction of property should be good for any human being! There was never a time in Chicago when people were so prosperous and lived so well as after the fire.

"Calamity helps the working man because he hasn't any property to burn down. He built the houses, but he hasn't any. The other fellow's houses burn down, and he has a chance to build more. And we want to keep out the Chinaman and the 'Jap', so we can build houses to give to the other fellow."

In referring to employers' aversion to unions, and belief in "scabs," Mr. Darrow said:

"They hold that every man has an inalienable right to work. That's taken from the constitution—but that doesn't make it true. There's a lot of truth that never got into the constitution.

"Every man has a right to work if he can get it. If you have an inalienable right to work, you'd have an inalienable right to a job. But every man has an inalienable right to what he can get and to nothing else and the fellows who own the machinery, the railroads, the land and the earth have an inalienable right to do as they 'damn' please.

"That phrase never did mean anything and never will. A thing that is inalienable cannot be taken away. You have an inalienable right to anything you are strong enough to keep.

"I have never regarded unions as anything but a means to a greater end. There will come a time when we won't care whether a man belongs to a union or a church or anything else. Unions, like legislation, serve a certain time and place to help humanity on to something better than unionism."

Speaking of the necessity for the collective bargaining of workers through the unions, Mr. Darrow said:

"You can't bargain singly with the railroad and the industries. All you can do is take what they feel like giving you.

"You make your unions as thorough as you possibly can. And, satisfied with skilled labor alone, you reach out to unskilled men. These, you understand, are the menace to unionism. So you try not to limit your apprentice system more than you are obliged to.

"Your employers don't believe in limiting apprentices. It's 'un-American'—whatever that is. A lawyer told me not long ago that he could stand all of unionism except the apprenticeship.

"Now, of course, I know you will deny it, but you need not deny it to me, but a large part of the long service of apprentices is to protect the unions—to monopolize the job. There are too many plumbers now. If you have any more, some of them will have to turn burglars. So you devise the long apprenticeship.

"But your unions need not think you have the system to yourself. To get into my union you have to have almost a college education, and then three or four years on top of that to study law—and it's a wonderful study. We've got you beat. Eight or ten years to prepare! What's that for? To keep poor people out of it. Nobody complains about the apprenticeship of lawyers. Every year more and more are breaking in, and there is less and less for the people in it, and we make the term of service long in order to keep the others out.

"And if anybody tries to scab on our job—if some non-union lawyer goes to the court house and tries to conduct a case, we don't throw any brick at him. Instead, we send some working man—a deputy sheriff—to put him in jail. You don't know how to organize a union."

After reviewing the "apprentice system" of the doctors and preachers Mr. Darrow continued:

"What are we going to do? That labor unions are most important to workingmen every employer and workingman knows. If they didn't understand that, they wouldn't fight you. The best proof of the usefulness of the union is that the employers don't want it. You do many things that are not ideally right. You place limits on the number of apprentices, and, of course, you don't work as hard as you can. No man is bound to do that. The tendency throughout the organization is to work so that there will be work enough to go around. And that isn't a bad idea—all of which shows how rotten our industrial system is.

"There can never be any proper distribution of wealth in the world while a few own the earth—a few men the mines, the railroads, the forests, while the great mass of men are bound to compete with each other for a chance to toil. There will never be a solution until all men are capitalists and all men workmen.

"However that may come, there can be no peace without it.

"We must get rid of the idle poor and the idle rich.

"When I was a boy, the village carpenter, the village blacksmith and carriage maker were independent men. That time is passed. It can never come again. The wagon is made in a shop, the harness and everything that man uses today is made in great factories, where hundreds of people work together under a common employer.

"Men must work in large numbers, and all men cannot be workmen, and all men employers unless there is a joint ownership of the earth and the implements of production. And peace can come in no other way.

"Every step in industrial progress must come through this partnership of co-operation of hu-

man beings, instead of regarding each other as enemies, as, under the industrial system of today, they must.

"When all men are capitalists and all men workers, industrial wars will cease, and we will need no laws to limit child labor, or the hours of toil, or to keep women out of the mills. Then every man who brings his toil into the land will bring wealth, and all men may labor with hand and brain to help their fellow men.

"It is for this generation to bring working men together, to learn this is their fight and that they must fight and that they must fight it themselves—to make them stand together in these contests and be brave enough to stand by their own mistakes and not run away from comrades who, they believe, have made a mistake.

"You have a right to ask your comrades one question and only one. That is: 'Were you on my side?' and if they were on your side and they stood for you, whether wisely or unwisely, they are your fellowmen and entitled to your sympathy.

"You have a right to have them stand by you, and it is for you to stand by them, and with your organization, with your unity. It is for you to study carefully these great economic questions, which this generation must solve, for your sake and for the sake of the little children who have to go as you have gone.

"War should not be the natural state of men. Great happiness and prosperity cannot come through war, but only through the co-operation of man with man.

"Then it will not matter whether you are an American, a European, an Asiatic or a member of this union, of that union, or no union, if you are a fellow man that will be enough."

Representative William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, a union member, and chairman of the House committee on labor, has introduced a resolution for a committee of five members of Congress to investigate the Paint Creek coal fields strike at West Virginia. The resolution directed the committee to ascertain whether peonage is maintained there and whether treaty obligations with foreign countries are being violated by the foreign workingmen.

I never yet heard man or woman much abused that I was not inclined to think the better of them, and to transfer the suspicion or dislike to the one who found pleasure in pointing out the defects of another.—Jane Porter.

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THE SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

By Dr. G. R. Hubbell.

It would be impossible to give a detailed description of the multitudinous symptoms that arise during the progress of a case of consumption. Time and space will not admit of such treatment of the subject in a popular manner. At present we are not specially interested in the symptom complex of the advanced consumptive, but it would be well to familiarize ourselves with the condition that exists before the disease has become grossly manifested. When it is in its earliest infancy, before any symptoms have appeared indicating that there is trouble in the lungs, there are a few salient features which may serve as a note of warning and direct the attention along the right path, so that early recognition of the condition may be made possible by those skilled in such matters.

It has been said that beleaguered cities usually fall, and this is specially so if the defenders have not familiarized themselves with the numerical strength, the ordinance and the point of attack of the enemy. Once a foe has gained a point of vantage it is not an easy matter to dislodge him. When tuberculosis becomes established and entrenched within the body it is most difficult to get rid of the invading host. If, however, the attack is anticipated, and fortifications of good health are thrown up before the germ gains a foothold, the infection will be destroyed or rendered harmless by effective imprisonment before the ramparts of the enemy are ever carried.

We know that tuberculosis may remain in the system for many years, during which time the person is apparently in perfect health, then, following some infectious disease like measles, typhoid fever, whooping cough, influenza, scarlet fever, or anything in fact that depresses the general vitality, morbid symptoms begin to appear. These may be exceedingly grave from the onset and proceed to a rapid fatal termination, or they may take on a slow progression and run the usual protracted course of the ordinary type of tuberculosis of the lungs. On the other hand, the disease may spring up in a comparatively healthy individual from an infection which can be traced to an association with a tubercular subject at some not very remote date. Be that as it may, it becomes extremely important in order to more successfully combat the disease that the first faint dawn of its development be recognized.

One of the earliest symptoms of the ordinary lung type of tuberculosis is languor. There are few conditions more suggestive and it is often ascribed to a variety of other causes. The so-called spring fever for which the molasses and sulphur bottle is brought into requisition in the child, young adult and upon which our mothers pinned their faith to cleanse the blood for the oncoming of spring, is a relic of barbarism from which unfortunate children are not yet able to escape. Robert Ingersoll said: "He thanked God that children could lie," and no doubt this youthful attribute has saved many from the vicious dosings handed down in the teaching of barbaric medicine and the family doctor book.

In all probability if many of these cases of so-called "spring fever" could be followed this phase of their ailment would finally be found to be the initial system of tuberculosis. The languor of which such a subject complains usually comes on during the afternoon, although it may be present in the morning. He is weary without any apparent cause. His legs ache and breathing often requires an effort. "The whole body seems filled with tiredness and if he lies down to rest, weariness runs through his limbs." This may pass off late in the evening, and the patient feels quite well again. At times a previously active person will find that he gains no refreshment from sleep, and on awakening in the morning he is tired and has no ambition for work.

He feels that he is not quite so well as he formerly was. He is not so strong and he endures fatigue less readily.

This condition is often associated with loss of appetite or with a fastidiousness for food. Nothing seems to be cooked just right, or the patient is a light eater and "picks" and "minces" at the food set before him. He eats but little in the morning. This may be a matter of habit, but it is a noteworthy fact that the lack of desire for food in the beginning consumptive not infrequently first affects the morning appetite. Finally, in extreme cases, the lack of desire may amount to complete aversion for food. Then loss of weight sets in, and is an important early manifestation. Gradually coming on it is the first thing to attract attention and slowly progressing, with little gains now and then, it generally keeps pace with the advance of the trouble.

Klebs says that "People with constitutionally poor weight-gaining ability, as well as those with habitually poor appetites, are unduly prone to develop tuberculosis, possibly owing to habitual under nourishment of the cells and a consequent lowering of their resisting power."

If such a patient's temperature is taken at hourly intervals for several days he would be found to have an irregular fever, rising from half a degree to a degree and a half. He may also have a night sweat occasionally. The skin may be too unduly moist about the forehead, neck or chest and is attributed usually to a change in the weather or to too much bed clothing.

To sum up the promonitory symptoms, when an otherwise healthy person, child or adult, begins to fail in health and lose in weight, to feel tired and languid, to lose his appetite and become pale without any assignable cause, he should be most thoroughly investigated for tuberculosis and kept under careful observation for some time. This is especially important if there has been a consumptive in the family or if the patient has been associated in any way with one who has been coughing.

At this stage of the disease the trouble can be easily checked. Such simple measures as the proper regulation of the patient's life is often all that is necessary. There is no more applicable axiom than "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and preventive measures at this time will not only save the individual so afflicted from an endless amount of suffering, but protect the family from the dangers of infection should the case be permitted to progress to a point where the germs are thrown off in the sputum.

At the tuberculosis clinic on Jackson street we make it a point to keep the families of our tubercular patients constantly under observation. At stated intervals they report and are carefully examined. Should any suspicious symptom appear they are immediately placed under treatment. In this way not infrequently we find a tuberculosis of the lungs in its very incipiency before the patient himself is aware of its presence.

The more advanced condition needs no description. Sufficient to say, that any person having a persistent cough should take every means of ascertaining whether or not it is due to tuberculosis. Unfortunately the patient, and too often the medical attendant look upon these things too lightly. Such practice cannot be too strongly condemned. Careful, painstaking search should be instituted in every possible direction to ascertain the cause of the cough. Not only one but a number of observations should be made at intervals, and every means known to science employed to correctly solve the problem. In the later and final stage of the disease the picture, unfortunately, is more or less familiar to every one. The gradual emaciation which has reached an extreme, the stooped and feeble body, the pallor with the flush upon the cheek, the constant cough and the bright hopeful eye is

an unmistakable combination of symptoms. The outpost of impending dissolution.

It is obvious from the foregoing, that the important period in the life history of the consumptive is at the time when the disease has not begun its ravages; when the vital forces are at their best and the fighting qualities, the economy, have not yet been depleted.

How easy it is to extinguish the match that starts the conflagration. How difficult it is when the fire is at its height.

BEGINNING OF OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

By Theodore Johnson.

No American State thus far has established any general system of old-age pensions or insurance. There are in operation in several States special pension schemes for certain classes of public employees, chiefly policemen, firemen and school teachers. There is no scheme now in existence, or in prospect, making general provision for old-age pensions or insurance. Massachusetts is the first State to authorize a comprehensive inquiry into the pension and insurance question through a State commission. In 1905, to be sure, the Legislature of Illinois created a commission to investigate and report to the Governor the draft of a bill providing a plan for industrial insurance and workingmen's old-age pensions. This commission, however, limited its investigation to the subject of accident insurance of employees, leaving the question of old-age pensions untouched. The Massachusetts commission rendered a very comprehensive report in 1910. (It is from this report that the material for this series of articles on the subject is taken.) Otherwise in the United States the question has hardly as yet received any serious attention from legislatures, while in Europe it has been a subject of repeated investigation and extensive legislation.

National pension legislation in the United States is confined entirely to provisions for military pensions, with the exception of the retirement pensions for United States justices. During recent years a movement in favor of the establishment of civil pensions for employees of the national government has gathered headway. The United States is the only one of the leading nations that has not adopted some retirement pension system for its employees. The institution of such a system has been urged in the interest of efficiency and economy in the civil service, and was recommended in 1909 by the President in his message to Congress. Numerous bills on the subject have been introduced, but so far none has been enacted into law.

The policy of military pensions was adopted early in the history of the nation by legislation pensioning soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Later pension acts have provided successively for veterans of the war of 1812, the Mexican War and the Spanish War. The national government has also provided retirement pensions for officers and enlisted men in the regular army and navy.

American railroad and industrial corporations have also established retirement systems for their own employees. This movement began in 1884, when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad established its pension system, and during the last ten years it has spread rapidly. In addition street railroad companies, banks and mercantile establishments have instituted retirement systems for their employees.

At the same time there has been a steady development of industrial insurance. The fraternal organizations and the trade unions have contributed also some share toward the solution of this problem.

Rightly every man is a channel through which heaven floweth, and whilst I fancied I was criticising him I was censuring or rather terminating (defining) my own soul.—Emerson.

PARADE PRIZE WINNERS.

The prizes for the parade were awarded as follows:

For the best appearance in the parade—First prize, Beer Bottlers' Union; second prize, Plasterers' Union No. 66; honorable mention, Butchers' Union, Ice Wagon Drivers' Union, Hod Carriers' Union, Sugar Workers' Union and Sailors' Union.

For best marching order in the parade—First prize, Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410; honorable mention, Machinists' Apprentices' Union, Cement Workers' Union, Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Butchers' Union.

For best float in the parade—First prize, Horseshoers' Union No. 45; honorable mention, Musicians' Union and Sailors' Union. The Sailors' Union was awarded a special cup and the committee recommended that a special trophy be presented to the Musicians' Union.

ATHLETES WHO WON.

The various athletic contests resulted as follows:

Race for apprentices under 21 years of age—Won by J. Wilson; J. Kelly second and E. Sims third.

Race for members of unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council—Won by A. Tausig; B. Murphy second and J. Murphy third.

Girls under 15 years of age—Won by Frances Coleman.

Young women's race—Won by Teresa Leonard; Alice Cole second and Naomi Corker third.

Married women's race—Won by Mrs. Lillian O'Brien; Mrs. Brown second and Mrs. Mary Cole third.

Race for members of unions affiliated with Alameda Building Trades Council—Won by Al Smith; Loren Frank second and Leslie McKenzie third.

Race for members of unions affiliated with City Front Federation—Won by J. Warren; M. Madigan second and I. Grant third.

Race for members of San Francisco Building Trades Unions—Won by F. C. McDonough; J. Murphy second and T. Tavas third.

Race for young men—Won by S. Brown; J. Adams second and C. Smith third.

MR. AND MRS. BERGER COMING.

Local San Francisco Socialist Party has just received word that Mrs. Meta Berger, wife of Congressman Victor L. Berger, will accompany her husband to San Francisco and will speak with him at the large meeting on September 25th.

Mrs. Berger, like her husband, has been an active worker in the Socialist movement for many years and is at present a member of the Milwaukee Board of Education. She is a speaker of ability and a woman of brilliant achievements in many ways.

It is expected that Berger will draw a larger crowd than Debs, who has been heard in this city on several occasions, and arrangements are being made to secure the largest hall possible for the meeting.

It is likely that the speech here in San Francisco will be the only one delivered by Berger in this part of the country as only ten dates have been assigned to him in the entire West by the Socialist National Office.

STRIKE BENEFITS HEAVY.

Secretary Morrison's report to the Executive Council at its last session showed that during the first ten months of this fiscal year \$60,977.33 had been paid out of the defense fund for constitutional strike benefits to local trade and federal labor unions. This is the largest sum ever paid out by the American Federation of Labor in benefits in that length of time. There still remains, however, in the defense fund, \$87,110.87.

THE POWER OF A SMALL ACT.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Sometimes trades union matters of only local importance in the first instance, have taken on a national aspect because of the development and exploitation by the press of the country, of what were primarily trivial incidents in connection with the real question at stake. This has not tended to give people a true impression of trades unionism. All reformers make mistakes; as a class they are not more infallible than other people. And it is usually their mistakes that are at first given the most prominence.

Just so it is with organizations existing for the benefit and welfare of the many. They will always be judged in certain quarters not so much by the permanent good they accomplish, but by the selfishly aggressive acts of a few of their members. Acts, like people, are frequently judged by appearances. Each man must interpret the deeds of another as they appear to him. And his judgment is according to his own powers of perception and his own depth and breadth of character. A little-minded man will, of course, be quick to impute a small, contemptible motive to an act with which he happens not to be in sympathy either for material reasons or on account of prejudice,—regardless of the underlying principles governing it. But there are many otherwise fair-minded men who misjudge a fine character because of some trivial act.

It is well worth remembering that one must not only be good, but one must appear to be good. One must not only have high principles, one must show them in every act, otherwise people will not believe that they are there. I know a very successful business man,—a man who has made a large fortune for himself, and an enviable position as an authority on finance. Every man in his line of business respects his knowledge and ability. Yet I have never heard one kind word spoken of him in the business world. In his home he is the most unselfish of men; a Christian father in the truest sense of the term. He does a great deal of good, too, in a quiet and unostentatious way. But the minute he enters his office, he becomes—to all appearances—a hard, cold, calculating financier, to whom human beings are only interesting in direct ratio in their business value. And in this character he does a great deal of harm, in a negative way.

It is a curious fact that most of us would show more charity, more unselfishness and more love for our fellow-beings, if we weren't ashamed to. It is the fear of being thought "sentimental" and "goody-good" that makes us paint ourselves blacker than we are. Very few of us have the courage of our convictions. We always wait for the other fellow to take the lead. And frequently he leads the wrong way. Yet he gathers in his followers—many against their better judgment—simply through the force of will power, which is the hypnotic force that rules the weaker characters. This is one of the difficult problems that organized labor has constantly to meet. People are gradually beginning to learn something about its aims and the actual good it has done, yet as long as individuals are not actuated by the principles which they uphold as an organized body, trades unions are going to be misjudged. There will always be some who will judge them by the reckless acts of a few men.

It is well then, for each and every man who stands for organized labor, to let its high principles govern all his acts that he may not misrepresent a power for good.

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SYSTEM FEDERATION.

It is charged that officials of the Southern Pacific are now urging the non-unionists to start fights with the striking shopmen as a means of driving off pickets in the hope that this will have a tendency to discourage the strikers. Reports to this effect have come from several points during the past week.

From Portland comes the following:

"On Saturday evening the strike breakers in the Albina shops rushed a lone picket, knocked him down and beat him. Seventeen of the armed thugs were engaged in the pleasant occupation of putting the finishing touches to their work when the police arrived. The patrolman on that beat charged the company officials with instigating the affair and egging on their employees to commit acts of violence against the strikers on the picket line.

"Except for this little break in the monotony there is little of interest locally. The men are proving splendid stayers and if the good work is kept up both here and all along the lines of the Harriman system, it will not be long until the company will be asking its old employees to return.

"The general sentiment among those who know seems to indicate that the strike will end about the time that the railway stocks have been wrested from Mrs. Harriman, who possesses a controlling interest in the properties of her deceased husband. So the strike is turning like many others into a means of controlling the stock market and when matters so shape themselves the company will attempt to make terms with its former employees."

Sacramento contributes this piece of news:

"On Monday evening the strikers and shopmen at the Sacramento shops of the Southern Pacific clashed and many men on both sides were seriously injured. None was killed. Four of the scab shopmen were arrested by the police, who decry the efforts of the company men in continually trying to start something with the pickets who have been conducting their side of the fight as peaceably as possible."

UNSELFISHNESS.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

The greatest trait of character, the richest legacy of inheritance which a person can possess is unselfishness. An unselfish person lives for others, not for himself. Every word which he utters, every act which he performs, every sacrifice which he makes, evinces an admirable regard and an active care for all but himself. He is ever ready to give and to do for those who are in need. He is ever anxious to bear a personal deprivation for the benefit and comfort of those around. He watches and scrutinizes his various friends. He observes their little wants, and makes what efforts he can to supply them. He grieves over their afflictions, and does all in his power either to alleviate or to destroy them. He is the embodiment of all that is great and beautiful, he is almost a reflection of the idealistic.

We find that an unselfish person is generally kind and sympathetic, forbearing and pleasing. He is always generous. We cannot help noticing how courteous and how congenial he is to all. In short he possesses the many inestimable qualities which go to make up a character of real greatness. He does not push himself into prominence, he is not eager for notoriety. Hence he is generally found only within the circle of his own. There the potency of his disposition has effect. There comfort is found, and happiness is shining. All is cheerful, all is sunny, because his mere efforts are sufficient to make hardships more bearable, and the uses of adversities more sweet. What a felicity, what a blessing, to have just one unselfish person in your household!

WEB PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

Reports received by the Web Pressmen seem to indicate that there are still a few trade unionists who read the "Examiner." This condition of affairs should not exist, as the paper is on the unfair list of the Labor Council, and the boycott should be observed by every union man and woman in the city.

Reports received from the seat of war at Chicago are to the effect that the fight is being waged with as much vigor as usual and that there is little change in the situation there.

The executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council had the matter of this strike before it at the meeting held on Wednesday night. It is understood that plans were discussed concerning an effort to more vigorously prosecute the boycott against the "Examiner" and that a report will be made to the Council tonight.

Numerous complaints have been filed with the strike committee of the pressmen against the tactics being used by representatives of the paper in an effort to induce persons who have discontinued it to resume patronage. It is said all kinds of false statements are being made by these men, and that they even stoop to vicious assaults upon the character of men high in the ranks of labor in this city. Certain stories have been brought to the attention of officers of both the pressmen and the Labor Council as being circulated by "Examiner" solicitors which for downright viciousness are without a parallel in labor contests in San Francisco.

The character and standing of the men whom these attacks are made upon, however, are such that none except persons not acquainted with them will believe their lies, and the falsehoods are acting as boomerangs and have a tendency to increase the army working in the interest of the pressmen.

SPOKANE PRESSMEN.

The pressmen who were locked out on the Review and Chronicle at Spokane, Wash., recently, the management of these papers refusing to renew an expiring agreement and locking out the union men and employing strike-breakers, are putting up a determined fight. The non-union pressmen are incompetents, and editions of the papers have been curtailed owing to the inability of the strike breakers to keep the presses moving. Both of the papers are losing subscriptions, as the community is in sympathy with the men who have been locked out.

UNCLE SAM'S PRINT SHOP.

The Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., is one of the biggest institutions operated by the government. Sam Donnelly, Government Printer, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, has just issued his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. The total expense of maintenance and operation was \$6,254,907.37, and the charges exceeded the cost of operation by \$521,418.34. Every piece of printing has its scheduled price, this for the reason that Congressmen and others are compelled to purchase printed matter when it reaches beyond a stipulated amount, save only when it is ordered by Congress. For example, members of Congress paid \$84,842.68 during the last fiscal year for extra speeches and documents. There was paid out in salaries and wages \$3,776,148.32, which does not include holidays, leave of absence, or injury claims. For two years the big shop has been run without a deficiency appropriation. The superintendent of documents sold \$109,581.21 worth of government publications, an increase of \$3,726.43 over last year.

Only to find our duty certainly and somewhere, somehow do it faithfully, makes us strong, happy and useful men and tunes our lives into some feeble echo of the life of God.—Phillips Brooks.



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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1912.

GET BUSY—STAND TRUE

The September number of the "American Federationist" ends an editorial by Samuel Gompers with this statement: "Organized labor must see to it that trade union men are nominated and elected to municipal, county and State offices; that trade union men represent its interests in the State Legislature, and in Congress. Let organized labor's slogan live in its deeds—stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial. Get busy. Stand true."

For the man who wins is the man who works,
 Who neither labor nor trouble shirks.
 Who uses his hands, his head, his eyes;
 That man who wins is the man who tries.

—Exchange.

To some the Labor Day address of Clarence Darrow was a disappointment. He didn't talk about himself at all. Big men usually have so much to say and do that they forget themselves. Darrow belongs in the category of big men.

The manner in which President Mahon of the Amalgamated Society of Street and Electrical Railway Employees conducted the negotiations for the Chicago street carmen is deserving of high commendation. He took his time and carried the issue to a successful conclusion without a strike, though the men were afraid of the delay.

Another Labor Day has passed and it is now the duty of every trade unionist to proceed to do his full share to advance the interests of the cause so that one year hence we may occupy a position of greater power and influence than ever before. This is easy of accomplishment. It but requires a little effort on the part of each of us. A good start can be made by demanding the union label.

A new railroad depot is to be built in Chicago at a cost of \$35,000,000. The poor railroads need an increase in freight rates in order to build such structures. Because of the necessity for fine depots the wages of employees must be kept down. The Harriman lines are fighting their employees at the present time, but Townsend street is not decorated with a \$35,000,000 building. The people of San Francisco seem to be perfectly satisfied with the old shack at Third and Townsend streets. At any rate there is no agitation for a decent depot, such consideration have we for the Southern Pacific's exchequer.

CENTRALIZATION OF POWER

In the trade-union movement in this country, as in the politics of our nation, there is considerable honest disagreement as to the question of the centralization of power. There are those who contend that in centralization lies our only hope for successfully combating the war that is waged against the trade unions by employers, while on the other hand there is set up the claim that the surest way to ultimately destroy the movement is to permit the controlling power to drift into the hands of a central governing body, and there is considerable merit in each argument.

There is plenty of proof that the body which centralizes its power can, in an emergency, move much quicker and more effectively than can the institution with its power vested in scattered remnants of the whole. On the other hand there is much in the past history of democratic institutions to justify the warnings of the advocates of decentralization of power and authority.

A great war was fought in this country, the origin of which may be traced very largely to the differing opinions as to whether centralization of power would redound to the benefit or the injury of the people.

History is replete with examples of republics ruined and wrecked by centralization. The centralization of power, when the authority is in the hands of good men, there can be no dispute, is a good thing, but when such power rests in the hands of men of another kind it is a most disastrous thing.

The very presence of great power, with authority to use it without restraint, has a tendency to make otherwise liberal human beings the most despotic of creatures. This applies as well to institutions as to individuals. Because of this fact, and it is a fact, it is unsafe and unwise for large numbers of people to place in the hands of a very few control over their welfare.

The instances where people have, by allowing the powers of government to become centralized, lost their liberties and become the chattels and slaves of those to whom they had delivered their power, are too numerous to justify any further experimentation along those lines.

There are those who believe that it is necessary for the powers of our unions to be vested in central authorities in order to rapidly accomplish the purposes for which the unions were organized. Conceding the merit, in so far as it relates to the rapidity of accomplishment, what will it profit us to be able to move quickly if in bringing about this condition of affairs we destroy our unions? Centralization of power will ultimately destroy them. This has been the history of centering power, and past history is all we have by which to judge the future.

Centralization has always proved disastrous to democracies and to democratic institutions, so that it is worth while, even at the expense of immediate efficiency, to preserve in the hands of the people the power of control over their own affairs. With the power resting in their hands the people will be responsible for such mistakes as they may make and will be better satisfied than if better governed by some one else. And, in the last analysis, the satisfaction of the people is the thing for which we are struggling and have been throughout the ages.

It behoves us to be careful about relinquishing any of the power we now possess and allowing it to be centralized in other hands. Power once relinquished can not be easily recovered, for those who crave power, and get it, fight with grim determination to retain it. Because of this it is, indeed, dangerous for trade unions to do much experimenting in this direction. The hazard is generally too great for the beneficial possibilities involved in the change.

There has always existed since the beginning of time these two classes of men, the advocates of democracy and the lovers of power, and always have followed the same results from the domination of one or the other, slavery or freedom—government of the people, by the people, for the people, or government by the few, of the many, for the few.

These matters are worthy of thought and study by trade unionists of the present day. Some of the baleful effects of centralizing of power are even now apparent in the workings of some of our unions, and should be carefully looked into by those who have the welfare and the destiny of trade unionism at heart. It will be worth while in more ways than one, for that feeling is always present: "If you will let me govern you in my way all will be well, but the other fellow may not do a good job of it."

The safest way is for the membership to keep the power to themselves.

Would you, when thieves are known abroad,
 Bring forth your treasure in the road?
 Would not the fool abet the stealth,
 Who rashly thus expos'd his wealth?
 Yet this you do, whene'er you play
 Among gentlemen of prey.—Gay.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Two gentlemen passing through the State of Nebraska on a train were discussing the merits of the various kinds of hay, and both agreed that the particular kind they were looking upon was of very poor quality. An old farmer across the aisle moved nervously in his seat. Finally he could stand it no longer, and remarked: "You gentlemen undoubtedly know more about hay than I do, but the fields about us are not hay fields. All that you have been looking at has been wheat." The intelligent discussion of the hay subject ended rather abruptly and business became the all-absorbing topic.

At the opening of the Bar Association convention in Chicago Judge Wright of the District of Columbia was more severely criticised than Judge Hanford. His conduct in the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison case was condemned as a gross abuse of power. It should be remembered that this was not a labor convention, but a congregation of lawyers, yet the conduct of this creature was so rank that even lawyers had to forget their respect for the judiciary long enough to criticise him. This would seem to indicate that he will soon be forced to retire from the bench he disgraces.

Long hours of labor have a tendency to stifle the intellect, to impair the energy and the vital organs of the body, and to reduce the opportunity for physical and mental improvement. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight out of each twenty-four, only six days per week, in all branches of industry is a stepping stone to a higher state of civilization. One has only to watch a few moments the man that works eight hours per day and then watch the man that works twelve to see the different spirit and the different look in his eyes. One has a firm, quick step, the other the step of a slave that has lost all hope in this world and is too tired to think for himself or to act for others.

Truly the way of the conspirator and the informer is hard, as will be testified to by some of those engaged in the recent farcical attempt to place Clarence Darrow in prison. Before the trial started everything seemed lovely for the vicious band, but before they had gone far the fact that every crook overlooks some little detail dawned upon them, but too late. Now an attempt is to be made to avoid the mistakes of the past in another effort to railroad Darrow, but it is certain that the newest scheme will meet with disaster and failure just as did the other. The honest man will again triumph and the unscrupulous will be defeated.

During a recent trip through Kansas a passenger remarked to the Pullman conductor, while standing at the depot in Emporia: "I wonder what there is here to induce William Allen White to stay in such an obscure place." The conductor replied: "Perhaps he made his money here and would rather spend it among friends than strangers," to which the questioner replied: "I didn't know that he had any great amount of money." "No money? Then who is he?" "Why, he is one of America's famous writers." "Writers are all about alike. One man writes as good as another, but people begin to talk about certain men and then the public imagines that they are better than the average. This famous writer business is all imagination." The questioner was silenced by the genius employed by the Pullman Company, whose reports to his superiors are doubtless literary gems which are being withheld from a craving public.

Wit at Random

Jones, an old soldier home from India, and mindful of three weeks on a transport, went upstairs for a bath, and not long afterwards reappeared in the kitchen in a towering rage.

"Whatever's the matter?" inquired his wife. "Matter!" retorted Jones. "Haven't had half a bath!"

"But why not?" continued Mrs. Jones. "Wasn't the water hot enough?"

"Oh, the water was all right," replied Jones, "but directly I stepped into it some miserable Italian came under the window with an organ, and has ground out incessantly 'God Save the King.'"

"Well," persisted Mrs. Jones, "why should that have interfered with you?"

"Can't you see, you idiot?" he screamed, "I've had to stand up at 'Attention' all the time."—"The Regiment."

"Why do you spend so much time in the society of that old man?"

"He is such an original old chap that I love to hear him talk."

"In what way is he original?"

"He says he was a private in the Civil War, that he was not one of the best ballplayers amongst the boys of his day, that lots of other boys could swim better than he could, and any boy in town could beat him fighting, and that he was not at all good looking, and that he was never a favorite with the girls."—Houston "Post."

"Doesn't your choir sing at the prison any more?"

"No, several of the prisoners objected on the ground that it wasn't included in their sentences."—Boston "Transcript."

"Do you believe in luck?"

"Yes, sir. How else could I account for the success of my neighbors?"—Detroit "Free Press."

Mr. Timid (hearing noise at 2 a. m.)—I think, dear, that there is a man in the house.

His Wife (scornfully)—Not in this room.—"Tid Bits."

"It's all very well for the minister to preach from the text, 'Remember Lot's Wife,'" said an overworked, discouraged matron, "but I wish he would now give us an encouraging sermon on the wife's lot."—Lowell "Courier."

Old Lady (to newsboy)—You don't chew tobacco, do you, little boy?

Newsboy—No, mum; but I kin give you a cigarette.—Brooklyn "Life."

Lucy—How can I bring the Count to his knees at my feet?

Nelly—Drop a dime on the floor.—New Orleans "Times-Democrat."

Waiter—Well, sir, how did you find the beef?

Diner—Oh! I happened to shift a potato, and—well, there it was.—"Bystander."

"What brought about the reconciliation?"

"Oh, both husband and wife finally discovered that they were employing the same detective to investigate each other."—"Satire."

"I think I must have been born unlucky."

"What makes you say that?"

"Well, for instance, I went to a cricket match once. There were twenty-two players on the field, two umpires and 10,000 persons looking on, and—the ball hit me."—"Illustrated Bits."

Miscellaneous

A SONG BEFORE SUNRISE.

I have builded your towns and cities,
And over your widest streams
I have flung with a giant's ardor
The web of strong steel beams.
I have carved out the busy highways
That mark where your commerce reigns;
With hammer and forge and anvil
I have wrought your golden gains.

I have girdled the rock-ribbed mountains
With rails for the iron steed;
I have delved in the old earth's bosom
To answer the great world's greed.
I have clothed you, housed you, fed you,
For thousands of years gone by;
I have stepped to the front when duty
Has called, and I've answered "I."

I have wrung from the soil denied me
Your toll of the golden grains;
I have garbed you in silks and satins
And fettered my limbs with chains.
I have given my sweat and muscle
To build for you, stone on stone,
The palace of ease and pleasure—
The hut I may call my own.

For a thousand years you've driven—
A thousand years and a day;
But I, like another Sampson,
Am giving my muscles play.
My brain is no longer idle;
I see with a clearer sight,
And piercing the gloom about me
I'm seeing, thank God, the light.

I see in the days before me
My share of the things I've wrought;
See Justice no longer blinded,
The weights of her scales unbought.
I see in the not far future
The day when the worker's share
Is more than his belly's succor;
Is more than a rag to wear.

I see on the morrow's mountains
The glints of a golden dawn;
The dawn of a day fast coming
When strivings and hates are gone.
Lo, out of the vasty darkness
That fetters my limbs like steel,
I can hear the swelling chorus
That sings of the common weal.

For a thousand years you've driven—
For a thousand years and one.
But I'm coming to take possession
Of all that my hands have done.
And cities and towns and highways
I've builded shall be mine own;
And Labor, at last unfettered,
Shall sit on the world's great throne.

—Will M. Maupin.

It is not for this little moment of time we're fighting, not for ourselves, our own little bodies and their wants—tis for all those that come after, throughout all time. O men! for the love o' them, don't roll up another stone upon their heads, don't help to blacken the sky, an' let the bitter sea in over them! They're welcome to the worst that can happen to me, to the worst that can happen to us all, ain't they—ain't they? If we can shake that white-faced monster with the bloody lips that has sucked the life out of ourselves, our wives and children since the world began. If we have not the hearts of men to stand against it, breast to breast, and eye to eye, and force it backward till it cry for mercy, it will go on sucking life; and we shall stay forever what we are—less than the very dogs.—John Galsworthy.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Wright Criticised.

In Milwaukee at the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Bar Association, Stephen S. Gregory, of Chicago, president of the association, and one of the leading attorneys of the United States, asserted that the power now intrusted to judges was being abused, and vigorously denounced the practice. During his discussion of this question he instanced the action of Justice Daniel Thew Wright, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, in the celebrated Bucks Stove case, by whose decision Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and John Mitchell, of the American Federation of Labor were adjudged in contempt of court and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Commenting on this drastic exercise of judicial power, President Gregory said: "The abuses possible are quite sufficient to destroy the right of free publication, and, ultimately, of free speech."

To Be Built at Mare Island.

The Navy Department has awarded the contract for building river gunboat No. 16 to the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal. This boat is to be a duplicate of the Monocacy, the contract for which was recently awarded to the same yard.

Dock Strike Successful.

It is reported from Albany, N. Y., that the recent strike against the People's Line docks resulted in the dock strikers securing an increase in wages and the discharge of all strike breakers and all former employees reinstated.

Newspaper Scale Signed.

At San Antonio a new agreement has been entered into between the Typographical Union and the San Antonio Light and San Antonio Express. The new scale provides for an increase of 2½c per hour for the ad. and all floor men and also increases the piece scale of machine men. The hours have been reduced to a minimum of seven and one-half hours for the floor men and to six and one-half for machine men. Overtime after eight hours, price and a half. The agreement runs for three years.

For International Peace.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the organization that is endeavoring to co-operate with labor in many of its efforts, and which this year is making an extra effort to popularize Labor Sunday, is also sponsor for a new movement among the churches to actively interest ministers and church workers in a Peace and Arbitration Commission. The purpose of the new commission, as its platform states, is to extend the influence of the church "toward international good will and brotherhood, and that the time has come to substitute judicial procedure for war in the settlement of international disputes." A plan is being considered of calling a meeting of churches of Great Britain, Germany, and America at The Hague before the third Hague conference. Information can be secured by addressing Frederick Lynch, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Labor Man On Commission.

When the restricted or experimental provision for a parcels post was incorporated in the Post-office Appropriation Bill, it was also provided that a commission be created to study the operation of the parcels post feature with a view to making recommendations rectifying defects, and also extending the service. In cases of this kind it has always been customary to appoint members of the committee having charge of the subjects to be investigated. In this instance, however, owing to the fact that David J. Lewis, of Maryland, a coal miner, is an expert on the subject of parcels post and express transporta-

tion, he has been appointed by Speaker Clark as one of the three commissioners from the House of Representatives, Congressman Finley of South Carolina and Congressmen Gardner of New Jersey being the other two.

Curtail Sunday Mail.

By the terms of the Postoffice Appropriation Bill it is stipulated that all first and second class postoffices are to be closed on Sundays. Heretofore, where local sentiment demanded, local postmasters have been permitted to keep general delivery windows open during certain hours, but under the new law this will not be permitted. The only way in which to get letters to their destination hereafter on Sundays will be to put a special delivery stamp on them, as it is provided that special delivery letters shall be delivered on Sunday. Mail will be distributed in postoffice boxes up to midnight of each Saturday and access to boxes will be allowed. This will give the greater portion of the postoffice employees an entire day off, only sufficient force being kept on to handle mail in transit at junction points, hotel mail to be considered in this class and distributed in boxes in postoffices.

Addressed Big Meeting.

President Gompers addressed a large meeting of the striking furriers in New York recently. The furriers have been on strike for a number of weeks, and many settlements have been made with individual manufacturers. Those still on strike are firm and determined to win the contest. The appearance of President Gompers at the meeting and his advice to the strikers to remain firm until victory is achieved, evoked an acclaim that demonstrated that the furriers intend to continue the contest until their demands are met.

Neckwear Makers' Union.

The Neckwear Makers' Union of New York has requested manufacturers and contractors to renew the agreements which will expire shortly, with the additional request that electrical power will be installed in the shops. The union is waging a successful war against "bed-room" factories. It is anticipated that amicable agreements will be reached with nearly all employers.

Boot and Shoe Workers.

The Boston local union of Shoe Workers, No. 229, has increased over 500 members since March 1. The Regal Shoe Company has made a union stamp arbitration contract with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union covering their Milford, Mass., factory. This makes two of the four factories operated by the Regal Shoe Company union factories. Substantial increases in wages have been secured in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Toronto, Montreal, Brockton, Mass., and generally throughout Southeastern Massachusetts within the last few weeks. New unions have been chartered in Stillwater, Minn.; Amherst, N. Y.; St. Johns, N. F.; Jackson, Tenn., and Herrin, Ill.

Longshoremen Victorious.

At Erie, Pa., the longshoremen, on strike for only a few days against the Anchor Line, have gained a complete victory and have returned to work. The Anchor Line has abolished the system of employing the dock laborers through a contractor; agrees not to dock men for time spent in going from one ship, dock, or house to another, unless requiring fifteen minutes or over; agrees to pay men for unloading cars 22½ cents per hour, an increase of 2½ cents; men working at boatside to receive 27½ cents per hour, also an increase of 2½ cents; also agrees to provide as much work as possible every day during the season. The Mayor of Erie rendered valuable assistance in securing a settlement. President T. V. O'Connor, of the longshoremen, represented the local longshoremen in the negotiations.

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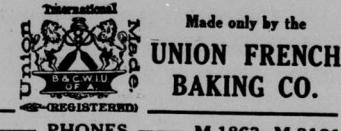
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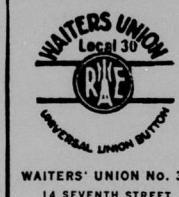
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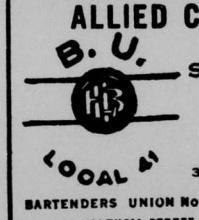
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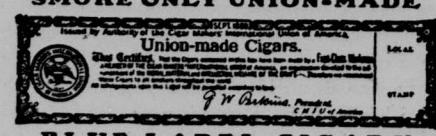
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WHAT ABOUT THE NEGRO?

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The wildest guesses imaginable have been made as to the future of the negro race. It has been said with equal insistence, and with probably equal authority, both that the negro would ultimately dominate the United States because of the large birth rate among negroes, and that the negro race would some day be practically eliminated. But what are the facts? First of all, it is important to remember that during the last sixty years the total population increased four-fold, whereas the negro population increased only two and two-thirds-fold.

While it is impossible to secure complete vital statistics in this country, there are certain registration areas in which figures are kept. Unfortunately these areas are for the most part in the cities; there are almost no records in the country. In 1890 the death rate for negroes in the registration areas was 29.9 per thousand, whereas for whites it was only 19.1 per thousand. As these figures for the negroes included a few Mongolians and Indians, it would be fair to say that the actual death rate was about 29 per thousand for the negro. This means that for every thousand negroes, 29 die annually. In the census report for 1900 the figures are as follows: Negroes, 30.2 per thousand; whites, 17.3 per thousand. It will be seen that not only is the death rate among negroes nearly twice as great as it is among whites, but that the death rate among negroes is increasing, whereas it is decreasing among whites.

In the matter of birth rates, all the facts are against the negro. Absolutely reliable data is not available, but taking the number of children in the United States to females between the ages of fifteen to forty-four years of age, we arrive at the following conclusions: In the United States as a whole there were in 1880 to every 1000 white women 586 children; to every 1000 negro women (including Indians and Mongolians) 759 children. In 1900 there were to every 1000 white women 508 children, and to every 1000 negro women 585 children. While the birth rate has greatly declined for both races in twenty years, it has declined more rapidly among negroes than among whites; namely, 78 per thousand for whites, and 174 per thousand for negroes.

These figures would seem to indicate the continued supremacy of the white race—if present tendencies continue. But this fact continues to stare us in the face: the negro is actually increasing in numbers, not as fast relatively as is the white, but we may as well make up our minds that the negro is here to stay. It's simply a question as to whether he will be a "good" negro or a "bad" negro. And the answer to this question depends as much upon the whites as it does upon the blacks. We should also consider it a finality that the white race and the negro race will rise or fall together. If it is impossible to have a nation part free and part slave, it is still more impossible to have at the same time in one country, a morally and physically decaying race, and a surviving race untouched by the dying race's fate.

The fact that the negro is dying in such large numbers of tuberculosis and other still more frightful diseases is, of course, due to his ignorance and to other reasons for which he is largely responsible, but we cannot forget that it is also to be charged to the fact that he is compelled to live in the worst sections of our towns and cities, often without drainage or sewerage or garbage service, without water within a reasonable distance, and scarcely any of the sanitary conditions in house or yard or street which whites consider an absolute necessity. We drive the worst forms of immorality into the negro quarters and then curse the negro because of his moral weakness. We subject him to the severest test of our city life—physical, moral and political—and then cynically declare that the

"nigger" is no good anyway. Let's give him a square deal—a man's chance. Neither race hated or mawkish sentimentality will settle this very delicate question. The South cannot settle it alone, and the North cannot do the work for the South. The North and the South, the city and the country, must tackle the thing together, for this is a national problem.

MUSICIANS MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, September 3, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination—M. De Lara, pianist.

Admitted to full membership from conditional—Fostingo Demingo.

Transfers deposited—C. H. Adams, piano, baritone, Local No. 148; Fred Biebeshimer, clarinet, Local No. 47; I. W. Densmore, piano, Local No. 76; Vincent J. Rooney, piano, Local No. 241; S. W. Rosebrook, violin and cornet, Local No. 99; Chick Roberts, piano, Local No. 426; Chas. Laietsky, violin, Local No. 47; Jack Hibbard, piano, Local No. 47; Raeffele Sanmell, piano, Local No. 310.

Transfers withdrawn—D. W. Curtis, Local No. 466; H. C. Hiller, Local No. 236; H. Van Pragg, Local No. 99; Mrs. Mary Doering, Local No. 153; J. Sharkozy, Local No. 2; B. Lovejoy, Local No. 76.

Dues amounting to \$2.00 are now due and payable for the third quarter. Please pay same to A. S. Morey, financial secretary.

President Greenbaum has returned from a three-weeks' vacation spent in Humboldt County.

Local No. 6 captured two prizes in the Labor Day parade with its floats, one in this city and the other in Oakland.

Members not yet having settled for picnic tickets will please do so as soon as possible. Send all communications to A. J. Giacomini, 68 Haight street, chairman picnic committee.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, September 12th. Business of importance will be transacted. Members are requested to attend.

STRAP HANGERS HALF FARE.

At Portland the City Council recently passed an ordinance requiring the street car company to permit passengers compelled to stand on account of crowded cars to ride for half fare. It is provided that tickets shall be sold at the rate of \$2.50 for 100, and that two tickets shall be the fare where a seat is available for the passenger. No protest was offered by the company against the passage of the ordinance.

SHOE WORKERS VICTORS.

At Haverhill, Mass., the 300 striking block cutters, who quit work July 17th have returned to work following a settlement reached with the manufacturers of shoe trimmings. Price lists have been adjusted in eleven factories, giving the cutters a 10 per cent increase and providing for fifty hours as a week's work, with 10 per cent increase being computed on fifty-nine hours' pay, thus bringing the actual increase to approximately 25 per cent.

JOHN I. NOLAN NOMINATED.

John I. Nolan, secretary of the Labor Council, won the nomination for Congress on the Republican ticket at the primary election last Tuesday.

Nolan led his nearest rival by more than 8000 votes, and in a field of three received a majority over all of almost two to one, the vote being: John I. Nolan, 14,131; Edward L. Nolan, 5,174; and George B. Benham, 3,402.

The vote received by Mr. Nolan is a magnificent testimonial to his standing, not only among trade unionists, but the citizens generally of the fifth district.

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GAS GIVEN 7 to 8 p. m.**
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EQUIPMENT, BALLOT BOXES
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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 30, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President John P. McLaughlin.

Roll Call—All officers present.

Reading of Minutes—Approved as printed in the "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Web Pressmen's Union No. 4, for Hugh Frost, vice Fred Denhart.

Communications—Filed—From O. A. Tveitmoe, acknowledging receipts of donations to Clancy, Johannsen and Tveitmoe Defense Fund. From Congressmen Needham and Stephens, acknowledging receipt of communication from Council on House Bill No. 18,787. From Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, informing Council of donation of \$100.00 to Johannsen, Tveitmoe and Clancy Defense Fund, and \$10.00 to Ettor-Giovanitti Defense Fund. From Socialist Party, calling attention to mass meeting to be held Thursday, September 5th. From Navy Department, Washington, D. C., stating that it transmitted our communication to Secretary of War. From Mrs. Frances Noel, acknowledging receipt of money for services.

Resolutions from Varnishers' and Polishers' Local No. 134, in reference to acquittal of Bro. Clarence Darrow. It was moved and seconded that the resolutions be indorsed and ordered forwarded to "Organized Labor" and "Labor Clarion" for publication.

Resolutions presented by Bro. Cameron H. King, of Office Employees' Union, in reference to a proposed charter amendment which would give certain employees of the city the right to hold their positions without being subject to the competitive civil service examinations, referred to Law and Legislative Committee. Communication from clerk of Board of Supervisors in reference to meeting of Board for the purpose of considering the proposal that the San Francisco waterfront and harbor be placed under the jurisdiction of the city, referred to the Law and Legislative Committee to report. From A. B. Fountain, of Los Angeles, in reference to weekly pay day, referred to Law and Legislative Committee. From Chauffeurs' Union containing copy of proposed bill to be submitted to the next session of the California Legislature, referred to Law and Legislative Committee.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Communication from A. F. of L., in reference to lady barbers.

Referred to Label Section—Communication from Capital City Casket Company of Sacramento.

Referred to Executive Committee—Communication from Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union No. 471, asking that Council place the Crowley Launch Company and Oakland Tug Boat Company on the unfair list for failure to live up to wage scale as indorsed by the Council. From Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2, containing wage scale for alteration hands and pressers in ready-made clothing stores. From District Council of Painters of San Francisco and vicinity, asking Council to try and straighten out American Hotel, where non-union painters are employed.

Reports of Unions—Office Employees reported that registration office clerks' complaint had been settled satisfactorily to the members of their organization. Web Pressmen's Union stated that they are still prosecuting "Examiner" boycott and complained that union men were not giving proper moral support. Chauffeurs' Union reported still boycotting Godeau's Undertaking Parlors, and complained that union men were patronizing said firm. Teamsters' Union No. 85 reported business good, donated \$500.00 to Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Clancy Defense Fund, and that they are still prosecuting boycott on Bekins'

Van and Storage Company. Barbers reported business bad, large numbers of men coming to San Francisco from the East and Middle Western cities. Brass and Chandelier Workers stated that their members would not do any housesmiths' work, while Housesmiths were out on strike. Butchers' Union reported having donated \$100.00 to the defense fund of Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Clancy. Machinists' Union stated their members would do no housesmiths' work while Housesmiths were out on strike. Cooks' Union still boycotting Childs' and Jellison's Cafe, and stated that union men were patronizing Jellison's Cafe.

The minutes of the Label Section were read and filed.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of request for boycott on Bear Cafe, the committee recommended a declaration of intention to boycott this cafe if the matter was not straightened out. On the request of Musicians' Union, the matter was laid over. The committee recommended filing the communication in reference to the publication known as "Life and Labor." The committee recommended that the communication from Sacramento Pressmen's Union No. 16, asking for support and that the Sacramento "Bee" be declared unfair by the Council, be concurred in. Council indorsed the action of the committee.

In the matter of the unseating of delegates of Local No. 151, I. B. E. W., the committee recommended that this matter lay over for the present. The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Report of the Law and Legislative Committee—The Law and Legislative Committee reported having held a special meeting on Thursday evening, August 29th, to consider the proposition of the petition being circulated by the Council protesting against the acceptance of the Andrew Carnegie donation. The committee laid before the Council the experiences had by solicitors, both volunteers and those paid, in having this petition signed, and it was put squarely up to the Council whether it would be advisable at this particular time to file the petition and have it on the ballot. After considerable discussion, it was moved and seconded that the petition be filed with the proper authorities; motion carried.

The Labor Day minutes were read and filed.

The communication from Electrical Workers, Local No. 151, and from International Association of Machinists, Local No. 68, in reference to matter that was considered in executive session on Friday evening, August 23d, was taken up by the Council. A motion was made that a copy of the proposed document that was under consideration at the executive session on Friday evening, August 23d, be forwarded to each of the affiliated unions of this Council. After some discussion a motion to close debate prevailed. The motion being put was lost, 42 in favor, 96 against.

Receipts, \$130; expenses, \$145.25.

The Council adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LOOK INTO BUYING TRUST.

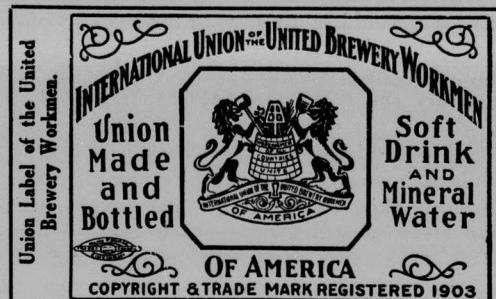
Both Houses of Congress have passed a measure providing for a special Congressional commission to ascertain whether there is a tobacco buying combination existing between the governments of Italy, Austria, France, Spain, and Japan to depress the price of tobacco on the American market. Buyers from these countries are heavy purchasers of American tobacco, but it is asserted that competition between them has been a dead letter for years, and that the prices paid have steadily declined until the American grower is said to be forced to dispose of his crop at a price lower than the growing cost. Three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives will compose the commission.

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Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

TRADE UNIONISM OF LONG AGO.

At the second annual convention of the Locomotive Brotherhood of Engineers, held at Indianapolis, in 1864, it was reported that the convention contemplated releasing a lot of Confederate prisoners confined in that city. As a result of the wild yarn a file of United States soldiers escorted the delegates to and from the hall, which was also guarded while the convention was in session.

Because of a strike of New York ship carpenters in 1803 the merchants passed resolutions that sound very much like the Toledo C. I. A. The strike was against a fifteen-hour day, and the merchants thought the demands of the strikers were "unreasonable."

In 1850, Boston workers struck against a twelve-hour day and the newspapers of that city deplored the strike, as they insisted that "idleness would cause men to become intemperate."

Before the Civil War, non-union shops were called "foul." This was especially true in the hatters' industry.

It was the custom in some unions to meet after working hours. This practice led to the creation of the office known as purveyor, whose duty consisted in furnishing refreshments.

Present day "one big union" agitation is only a duplicate of the agitation carried on by the Knights of Labor. In 1886 that organization sent out a call to all trade unions and declared "the time has come for all workers to get under one general head." The agitation of today and that time is similar.

When the ten-hour movement struck New Bedford, Mass., in 1861, the strikers employed the town crier to announce their meetings. The merchants held a similar meeting and resolved "to discountenance and check the unlawful combination formed to control the freedom of individuals as to the hours of labor, and to thwart and embarrass those by whom they are employed and liberally paid." The resolutions also referred to "the unreasonableness of the demands and the demoralizing tendencies of labor combinations."

In 1833 carpet workers in Connecticut struck for higher wages and they were arrested for violating the conspiracy laws. The judge ordered the jury to find the defendants guilty, but the jury disobeyed orders and freed the strikers.

In 1831, shoemakers of Geneva, New York, forced an employer to discharge an obnoxious worker. The employer retaliated by having the bunch arrested for violating the conspiracy laws.

In 1834 the mechanics of New York met in Utica to protest against convict labor.

In an address, in 1836, before the Boston Charitable Mechanics' Association, one of the speakers, T. L. Holmer, congratulated the people "on the failure of trades unionism." The speaker expressed gratification over the fact that work people were "abandoning this theory."

In 1836 Boston workers petitioned the mayor and common council to call a citizens' meeting in favor of eight hours, but the request was refused.

The workers of Bath, Maine, organized a literary society in 1839. In the constitution is found a pledge that "members agree to avoid exciting topics."

One of the first labor papers printed that deserves attention was "The Voice of Industry," published in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1845. The poet, John G. Whittier, contributed. In the editorial columns was found the statement that "Mike Walsh was jailed in New York for an alleged libel against a mercenary villain who had long glutted his coffers by plundering the poor of that city."

In 1846 the New England Workingmen's convention met at Lynn, Mass., and pledged themselves against negro slavery. They also pledged themselves not to take up arms to "sustain the

Southern slave holder in robbing one-fifth of our countrymen of their labor."

The practice of starting to work before daylight is referred to by New Hampshire workers in 1847, who quote scripture, which, they say, "makes no mention of an evening in the evening."

In 1846 the Massachusetts Legislature declared that if a man had the strength to labor fourteen hours a day, law makers should not interfere. The Legislature insisted that "the right of freedom of contract" should not be monkeyed with.

In 1846 is the first record of workers calling on candidates for office to express their views on public questions.

In 1847 New York workers, in State convention, condemned the Mexican War, and called on all friends not to vote for any Congressman at the coming election unless he pledged to withdraw the army from Mexico.

In 1853 the eleven-hour movement was adopted throughout the East because of the ten-hour agitation.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces another great new show for next week. William H. Thompson will head the bill. This time he will present a one-act play entitled "An Object Lesson." Mr. Thompson is well supported by a capable little company. The appearance of Billy Gould and Belle Ashlyn means fun, good songs and a couple of smart entertainers. Howard's Novelty, a spectacular exhibition of musical Shetlands and terriers will be another popular feature. Prominent among European novelties imported for the current season is the celebrated duo "The Takiness" who will present their eccentric musical offering, "The Angry Tutor." Senorita Takiness possesses a fine soprano voice and Signor Takiness is gifted with a very deep and unusual basso. Little Minnie Allen, who will also make her first appearance here, is one of the brightest features of vaudeville. Next week will be the last one of Grace Cameron; The Bounding Pattersons, and Edmond Hayes and Company in his laughable skit, "The Piano Movers."

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The acquittal of Clarence S. Darrow, labor's foremost champion at Los Angeles, has met with the approval of all true unionists, and

Whereas, Clarence S. Darrow has lived a life for man's betterment with unswerving fidelity, his arms outstretched in succor, his voice in thunderous tones spoke; his pen always wielded with master strokes in behalf of labor's rights; liken until the lowly Nazarene was he; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Varnishers and Polishers' L. U. No. 134, in meeting assembled Tuesday evening, August 27, 1912, that we extend our most sincere and hearty congratulations to Clarence S. Darrow in his acquittal, hoping that many years be allotted him to continue on in his life's work and the accomplishment of his high ideals, "equality, justice and right," and further that the dark clouds over-shadowing his path will disappear as does the melting snow before the sun.

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted, ordered spread on our minutes, forwarded to Clarence S. Darrow, a copy thereof sent to the Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council, Painters' District Council, and also to the press for publication.

Varnishers and Polishers' L. U. No. 134; Jess Marshall, Jr., President; W. T. Lausfield, Secretary.

As long as men shall continue to bestow more liberal applause on their destroyers than to their benefactors, the thirst of military glory will ever be the vice of most exalted characters.—Gibbon.

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June 20, 1912:

Assets	\$51,140,101.75
Capital actually paid up in Cash... .	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,656,402.80
Employees' Pension Fund	140,109.60
Number of Depositors	56,609

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for receipt of deposits only.

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When good fellows get together**

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye Bourbon



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you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: Sept.
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Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

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GALLAGHER-MARSH BUSINESS COLLEGE
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Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOM 215.



SEPTEMBER, 1912

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
Simplex Machines.	
(2) Abbott, F. H.....	545-547 Mission
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.....	143 Second
(116) Althof & Bahls.....	330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co.....	2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler.....	215 Leidesdorff
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.....	711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster.....	516 Mission
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co.....	516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	138 Second
(39) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340 Sansome
(65) *Blair-Murdock Co.....	68 Fremont
(99) *Bolte & Braden.....	50 Main
(196) Borgeil & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.....	340 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co.....	327 California
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(8) *Bulletin.....	767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....	16 Twenty-ninth
(121) *California Demokrat.....	51 Third
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(11) *Call, The.....	Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	635 Montgomery
(90) †Carlisle, A. & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press.....	3623 19th
(40) *Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(97) Commercial Art Co.....	58 Third
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....	3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....	44-46 East
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co.....	230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News.....	340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....	25 California
(12) Dettner Press.....	451 Bush
(179) *Donaldson & Moir.....	568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	718 Mission
(102) Fleming & Co.....	24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J.....	325 Bush
(53) Foster & Short.....	342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co.....	1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.....	309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C.....	311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	1059 Mission
(75) Gilje Co.....	2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co.....	Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L.....	245 Drumm
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	540 Valencia
(5) Guédet Printing Co.....	325 Bush
(127) Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	263 Bush
(76) Hanhart Printing Co.....	260 Stevenson
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(19) †Hicks-Judd Co.....	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co.....	147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co.....	533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley.....	1272 Folsom
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....	51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion.....	316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R.....	243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Filmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....	243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....	643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L.....	317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(123) L'Italia Daily News.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	8388 Nineteenth
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co.....	788 Mission
(28) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(178) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(216) Matthews, E. L.....	2040 Polk
(1) Miller & Miller.....	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(22) Mitchell, John J.....	516 Mission
(88) *Monahan, John.....	311 Battery
(34) Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co.....	2107 Howard
(118) *Myself-Rollins Co.....	22 Clay
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	788 McAllister
(91) McNicol, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(106) *Neal Publishing Co.....	66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	330 Jackson
(42) Nevin, C. W.....	184 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co.....	582 California
(37) Nercross, Frank G.....	1248 Castro
(149) North Beach Record.....	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....	580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor.....	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	758 Market
(70) †Phillips & Van Orden.....	509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm.....	317 Front
(80) *Post.....	727 Market
(108) Primo Press.....	67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press.....	72 Second
(84) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(1) *Recorder, The.....	648 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(82) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	448 Pine
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co.....	555-561 Folsom
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc.....	343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co.....	527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(10) †Sunset Publishing House.....	448-478 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor.....	412 Mission
(63) Telegraph Press.....	66 Turk
(86) Ten Bosch Co., The.....	121 Second
(163) Union Lithograph Co.....	741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co.....	330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.....	144-154 Second
(38) *Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.....	410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2) Abbott, F. H.....	545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls.....	330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
Brown & Power.....	327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S.....	230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.....	309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co.....	Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(14) Hicks-Judd Co.....	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co.....	147-151 Minna
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co.....	67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B.....	523-531 Clay
(115) Myself-Rollins Co.....	22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co.....	68 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.....	712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co.....	555-561 Folsom
Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.....	448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor.....	412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P.....	69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave
(163) Union Lithograph Co.....	741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co.....	330 Jackson
(185) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.....	144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129) Britton & Rey.....	560 Sacramento
Galloway Litho. Co.....	511 Howard
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co.....	Battery and Green
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(163) Union Lithograph Co.....	741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press.....	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.....	571 Mission
Brown, Wm. Engraving Co.....	140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co.....	141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co.....	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.....	509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.....	660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.....	343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co.....	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.....	76 Second

ELECTROTYERS AND STEREOPTYERS.

Hoffschneider Bros..... 138 Second

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency..... 880 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.

Bekins Van & Storage Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.

California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe.

McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

San Francisco "Examiner."

Schmidt Lithograph Company.

Southern Pacific Company.

United Cigar Stores.

Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.

Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

There is shortly to be published a book entitled "Adventures of 'Thirsty' Brown, being a true and humorous narrative of a globe-trotting tramp printer." The author is none other than "Thirsty" Brown himself, who is well known both in newspaper and job circles in this city, where he has been for a number of years.

The Allied Printing Trades Club, 46 Geary street, gave a most enjoyable smoker and jinks on Saturday night last. The affair was largely attended by both the day and night workers, and merriment reigned supreme from 7 o'clock in the evening until late Sunday morning. The entertainment had in it numbers calculated to please the most exacting attendant and will be long remembered by those who participated. The new club is well and conveniently located, thoroughly equipped for its purposes, and is becoming a popular rendezvous for the members of all of the allied trades.

J. J. (Casey) O'Rourke is the proud father of another bouncing boy baby, which arrived Thursday of last week. "Casey" is passing out the cigars.

"Patsy" Evers has a dog story to tell his friends. The story cost him a few dollars, but it is both worth hearing and telling. Ask him about it next time you meet him, but be sure he is wearing boxing gloves so that the blows won't hurt.

"Teddy" Carr is in the city for a week's visit. He is at present located in Los Angeles.

E. E. Scheneck has returned from Milwaukee, where he was called by the serious illness of his mother. He reports her much improved and out of danger.

George W. Koerber has gone to Seattle for a short visit with his mother.

Larry Ronan died last Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Mr. Ronan was well known in the job section and will be greatly missed by all who knew him. The funeral was held on Monday.

E. K. Downer of Downieville, Sierra County, says that trout fishing is excellent in the mountains and urges all those who love angling to come up and give it a trial. Mr. Downer also paints a beautiful word picture of his mining claim, which he says he expects soon to dispose of to advantage.

The membership committee will meet on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at headquarters.

The "walkover" shoe people are being slammed by the printing trades pretty thoroughly all over the country. The George E. Keith Co., manufacturers of the "walkover," conduct an unfair printing establishment at Compello, Mass., and members of the trade and friends are advised to write letters to the Keith Co. and give

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntzman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council, Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave. between 16th and 17th.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1840—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m. at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housemsmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's and Lumber Clerks' Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 442—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 44 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radbold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgem No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Joe. W. Standish, secretary.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 208—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following trade

Store Open Saturday Evenings

B. KATSCHINSKI

Store Open Saturday Evenings

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

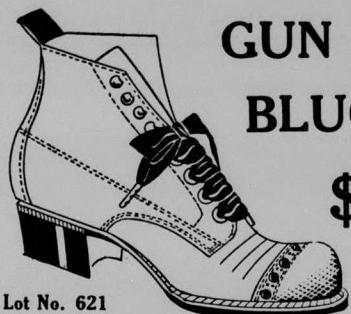
825 MARKET STREET **OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET**
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THE BEST WORKING SHOE MADE—Full Stock Calf Vamps and Tops—Plain "Foot Form" shaped toes—Bellows tongue Fronts—Hand Welt Double Soles—UNION STAMPED.....\$3.00

Personal and Local

The Theatrical Mechanical Association No. 21 is arranging for its eighteenth annual benefit to be given at the Alcazar Theatre, Tuesday afternoon, September 24th. John Morrissey is chairman of the committee on arrangements and is being assisted by A. Dohring, Ike Marks, James F. Blaikie, Max Fogel, Ike Tuchler, William Rice, Jr., and William Schofield.

The Moving Picture Operators' Union has invited Donald Lowrie, secretary of the Mutual Aid and Employment Bureau, to address a meeting of the organization.

A committee consisting of P. H. McCarthy, Frank C. Macdonald, William H. Urmy, E. A. Clancy and William Slater met James A. Short, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, on his arrival here on a visit to the locals of this city. After his official visit here is concluded he will visit the locals in Oregon and Washington. He had as traveling companion James Duncan, international president of the Granite Cutters' Union, and first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Cameron King of the Office Employees' Union reported last Friday night that the trouble in the office of the Election Commissioners had been arranged satisfactorily despite the efforts of Commissioner Cator, so that hereafter if an employee is taken sick or has to attend the funeral of a relative he will not be "docked."

A letter from Frank Morrison, read last Friday night to the Council, contained the information that the executive committee had considered the proposition to request the Barbers' International Union to take up the matter of admitting women barbers into subordinate locals and decided that the federation has no authority to interfere with autonomy of international bodies.

J. W. Hogan has just returned from the Denver convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union. Mr. Hogan retired as first vice-president of the organization and was presented with a handsome silver service set as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellows.

The Navy Department, in a communication, has acknowledged the Council's protest against the building of a transport for the United States in a Hongkong, China, shipyard, and stated that the same had been referred to the Secretary of War, as the ship, the Merritt, had been built for the use of the War Department.

The delegates who will represent the local Coopers' Union at the St. Louis convention, are on their way, having left here this week.

The delegates of the Steam Engineers have started on their journey to St. Paul, where their convention will meet on Monday next.

A request that the Council declare in favor of the proposition that the municipality take charge of the water front was referred to the law and legislative committee for investigation. The committee attended the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, where a general discussion of the question took place.

The Socialists are to give an entertainment and ball in Golden Gate Commandery Hall on Saturday evening, September 14th.

John I. Nolan, secretary of the Labor Council, has been invited to address the Drug Clerks' Association convention in Stockton next week on the labor situation in this State.

In a report by J. Breitweiser, manager of the San Jose Baking Company, owned exclusively by labor organizations, the San Francisco local of Bakers and Confectioners, is advised that the bakery is giving employment to 27 persons and that the monthly payroll is \$2160.

At the meeting of Local No. 164 of the Molders' Union last Tuesday night, Secretary Burton reported the amount of benefits paid to members on the sick list during August, was \$476. W. Dorley and J. E. Simonsen were elected to represent the local at the next convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Three candidates for membership were obligated.

Andrew Furuseth arrived home from Washington last week and was an interested listener to the address of Clarence Darrow at Shell Mound Park on Monday.

DARROW LECTURE TOMORROW.

Clarence S. Darrow will lecture on "Industrial Conspiracy" next Saturday evening at Dreamland Rink under the auspices of the San Francisco Labor and Building Trades Councils.

The entire proceeds from the lecture will be turned over to the fund that is being raised by local unions for the defense of O. A. Tveitmo, Anton Johannsen and Eugene A. Clancy who will be tried before a Federal Jury in Indianapolis next month, on an alleged dynamite conspiracy charge.

The price of admission will be 25 and 50 cents, with \$1 for reserved seats.

LOOKS LIKE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

A storm has been stirred up in this city by some parties against Consul George G. Marsily because he issued a report to his government setting forth the exact facts concerning conditions in this city. It looks very much like the trouble was promoted by the agents of the Citizens' Alliance, because the consul's report is in strict accordance with the facts.

He is charged with being unfriendly to the city and to the Panama-Pacific Exposition for reporting as follows:

"Warning against immigration to California: In accordance with advices received from the consul at San Francisco, a circular issued by the Bureau of Labor warns unemployed men and women from going to San Francisco, and to California in general, for the purpose of obtaining employment. The consul reports that the offer of labor far exceeds the demand, and all reports indicating that there will be a demand for labor on account of the international exposition in 1915 must be considered as misleading and false."

Just such a report as the above was sent out by nearly every representative of foreign countries in the city.

He sent this report to his government after the Board of Supervisors had passed resolutions setting forth the facts as above stated by the Holland consul.

That the storm stirred up is entirely uncalled for is known to every citizen of this city.

WOOD HELD TO ANSWER.

William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, pleaded not guilty in the Superior Court Wednesday to an indictment charging him with conspiring to distribute dynamite in Lawrence during the textile strike in that city last winter.

Assistant District Attorney Lavelle told the court that the bail of \$5000 had been fixed by a commissioner last week and was satisfactory.

It was expected two other men indicted in connection with the case—Denny Collins, Cambridge dog fancier, and a prominent Boston merchant whose name has not yet been disclosed by the district attorney—would be brought into court later in the day.

The identity of the third man indicted on the conspiracy charge became known Wednesday when Fred E. Atteaux surrendered at police headquarters. He is a member of F. E. Atteaux & Co., dye and color manufacturers of this city. Atteaux was taken into court and \$5000 bail was furnished. He pleaded not guilty.

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